

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

06-230325

(43)Date of publication of application: 19.08.1994

(51)Int.CI.

G02C 13/00 B01D 12/00 B08B 3/04

G02C 11/00

(21)Application number: 05-032444

(71)Applicant: CANON INC

(22)Date of filing:

29.01.1993

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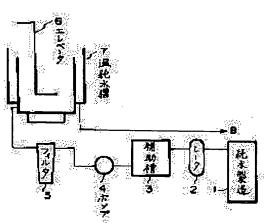
ITO SUSUMU

(54) METHOD FOR CLEANING OPTICAL COMPONENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide the cleaning method for optical components which can clean the optical components with pure water without leaving a stain and a burn on the surface of an optical component in a final dry state and secure a stable yield of products.

CONSTITUTION: By this cleaning method for the glass optical component, the glass optical component is dipped in pure water which is warmed up to a necessary temperature, the surface of the glass optical component is cleaned according to the degree of water removing when the component is pull out of the pure water, and then the surface is uniformly dried. When the pulling-up speed (mm/s) of the glass optical component is S1 and the surface tension (dyne/cm) of the pure water on the surface of the glass optical component at this time is A, the glass optical component is pulled up at a speed represented by S1-5814/A-82 \pm 2.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection

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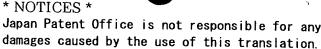
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

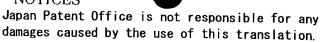
[Claim 1] In the washing method of the optic which was made to make uniform nothing and dryness of the front face for washing of the front face of the aforementioned glass optic in the condition of the water break when being under the pure water warmed to necessary temperature, and pulling up a glass optic from the pure water It is the raising speed (mm/s) of a glass optic S1 When carrying out and setting surface tension (dyne/cm) of the pure water in the front face of the glass optic at that time to A, at the speed expressed with S1 =5814 / A-82**2 The washing method of the optic characterized by raising the aforementioned glass optic.

[Claim 2] It is under the pure water which warmed at least the optic by which the optical functional side is constituted from aluminum to necessary temperature. In the washing method of the optic which was made to make uniform dryness of nothing and its optical functional side for washing of the optical functional side of the aforementioned optic in the condition of the water break when pulling up from the pure water It is the raising speed (mm/s) of an optic S2 When carrying out and setting surface tension (dyne/cm) of the pure water in the optical functional side of the optic at that time to A, at the speed expressed with S2 =2758 / A-36**2 The washing method of the optic characterized by raising the aforementioned optic.

[Claim 3] The claim 1 characterized by making temperature of pure water into the range of 40·100 degrees C, or the washing method of an optic given in 2.

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* NOTICES *



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the washing method of the optic which devised the workmanship state of the optic so that it could always hold uniformly, mainly when washing optics, such as a lens, a mirror, and prism.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the inside of the chlorofluocarbon steam conventionally warmed for washing of the optical functional side of an optic at necessary temperature, or an alcoholic steam — an optic — being immersed — warming — in the state, when pulling up the aforementioned optic from this chlorofluocarbon steam or an alcoholic steam, the dirt adhering to the optical functional side of the optic etc. is flushed

[0003] However, chlorofluocarbon is matter which destroys ozone, and since a bad influence is in a wrap ozone layer about the earth, the direction which forbids future use is globally shown from a viewpoint of environmental protection. Moreover, in using alcohol, the inflammability poses a problem and, for this reason, the management on this and use also requires [the required shell and costs which give safety practices, such as a fire extinguisher system,] ****

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Then, although an optic is immersed into the pure water warmed to necessary temperature and making it dry is performed by lessening surface moisture and pulling up it by recently at the time of the raising, if this raising speed is not made proper, there is a possibility of leaving silverfish and YAKE in an optical functional side etc., after that. In addition, [silverfish] is dirt of the front face by the penetrant remover residue which remains in the front face of the optic which is a washed object after ending a washing process, and [YAKE] has pointed out the cloudy weather which the quality of the material of a washed object generates according to the chemical reaction on water and the front face of glass in the case of glass here. This silverfish and YAKE are flooded with an volatile low liquid, for example, water, in a washed object, and after that, when it pulls up, it is easy to generate them. [many] Moreover, it is easy to generate YAKE, so that there is much contact on water and glass. It is thought that it goes up while remarkable water had adhered on the surface of the optic, and it is dryness process, and this is because it becomes an above mentioned bad influence when pulling up an optic from pure water.

[0005] However, even if it is thought that it depends for the state of adhesion of the water for [the period until this] raising on the temperature and raising speed of pure water, since these are only grasped experientially, the setup is not accurate and generating of a defective is not avoided.

lObjects of the Invention this invention was made based on the above mentioned situation, without being final dryness and leaving silverfish and YAKE on the surface of an optic, can attain washing of the optic by pure water, and tends to offer the washing method of the optic which enabled it to secure the yield of the stable product.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, in this invention, it is under the pure water which warmed the glass optic to necessary temperature. In the washing method of the optic which was made to make uniform nothing and dryness of the front face for washing of the front face of the aforementioned glass optic in the condition of the water break when pulling up from the pure water It is the raising speed (mm/s) of a glass optic S1 When carrying out and setting surface tension (dyne/cm) of the pure water in the front face of the glass optic at that time to A, it is the speed expressed with S1 =5814 / A·82**2, and the aforementioned glass optic is raised.

[0008] In this invention, the optical functional side at least moreover, the optic which consists of aluminum In the washing method of the optic which was made to make uniform dryness of nothing and

for washing of the optical functional side of the aforementioned optic in the condition of the water break when being under the pure water warmed to necessary temperature, and pulling up from the pure water It is the raising speed (mm/s) of an optic S2 When carrying out and setting surface tension (dyne/cm) of the pure water in the front face of the optic at that time to A, it is the speed expressed with S2 =2758 / A·36**2, and the aforementioned optic is raised.

[Example] Hereafter, the example of the washing method of this invention is concretely explained in full detail with reference to drawing 1 and drawing 2. In addition, in drawing, a sign 1 is a water purifying apparatus, the pure water manufactured with this water purifying apparatus 1 is warmed by request temperature when it goes via a heater 2, and it is temporarily stored in the auxiliary tub 3. And the pure water washing tub 7 is supplied through a filter 5 with a pump 4. In an elevator 6, an optic is immersed in this pure water washing tub 7, and it can pull up at a predetermined raising speed to it, and future dryness processes are brought at it. Moreover, the pure water washing tub 7 is an operation of overflow, and has composition which derives excessive pure water (dirt, such as flushed dust, is floating by the detergency in this) to a drain 8. In addition, in this example, the optic conveyed by the pure water washing tub 7 has ended chemical washing of the front face beforehand in the elevator 6 via the cleaning agent tub 9, the pure water tub 10, the cleaning agent tub 11, and the pure water tubs 12 and 13 one by one.

[0010] In such composition, when pulling up the aforementioned optic at the raising speed as which only a duration describes below the optic which is a washed object in the stage where it was immersed in the pure water washing tub 7, and the optic was warmed to necessary temperature by heat conduction from pure water, from the surface tension of pure water, and a relation with the above mentioned raising speed, it is in the state to which the front face of an optic got wet uniformly in water, and, moreover, raising of an optic is attained in the minimum amount

[0011] The following conclusions are drawn from the old experiment by this invention person. That is, when washing an optic using pure water, it turns out that a subsequent dryness process is influenced greatly, and when avoiding generating of silverfish and YAKE, it is important [acquiring an adhesion state as uniform as possible and few] for the adhesion state of moisture over the washed object (optic) front face at the time of raising. The raising speed of an optic and the surface tension of pure water are mentioned to this as a dominant factor.

[0012] If it puts in another way, and moisture will serve as a lump and will adhere on the surface of an optic, after raising, at a dryness process, evaporation of the moisture of the part will take time and generating of YAKE and adhesion of dust will take place. Therefore, on the occasion of raising, it is required for the breadth of the moisture which adheres on the surface of an optic to be uniform, and it is necessary to consider the surface tension of pure water at this. On the other hand, raising of an optic will receive restrictions in raising speed naturally for reservation of the uniform water screen by the aforementioned surface tension, although to be attained at the biggest possible speed is desired, since the operation efficiency of a washing process is influenced directly.

[0013] Then, this invention person assumed that raising speed was in inverse proportion to surface tension, and stood the following empirical formula about the raising speed S.

They are the coefficient which is S=X/A+Y and with which A is the surface tension of pure water by the upper formula, and X and Y are satisfied of an upper formula, and a correction factor. Here, since the surface tension of pure water changes corresponding to the temperature of the pure water, first, it needs to ask for the relation between the optimum raising speed (the maximum raising speed which is sufficient for securing the uniform water screen on the surface of an optic as thinly as possible on the occasion of raising) of the target optic, and the temperature of the pure water for washing by experiment, and needs to decide each coefficient of an empirical formula after this.

10014 Silverfish and the maximum raising speed in the conditions which YAKE does not generate are as in the next table as a result of an experiment. In addition, as an optic, the case of glass (a lens, prism, etc. are assumed as an object), and in the case of aluminum (a polygon mirror etc. is assumed as an object), the front face divides, and each maximum raising speed is found.

[Table 1]

	*					
温度 (℃)	40	50	60	70	80	90
表面張力(dyne/cm)	70. 2	68. 6	66.8	65. 1	63. 2	61. 3
最大速度(ガラス mm/s)			5	7. 5	10	13
最大速度(7½ cm/s)	3	4	5	_		

About the case of now and Table 1 to a crow, they are the surface tension 66.841 of 60 degrees C, and the surface tension of 80 degrees C. 63.209 is substituted for an empirical formula. about the case of aluminum When the surface tension 70.224 of 40 degrees C and the surface tension 66.841 of 60 degrees C are substituted for an empirical formula and it asks for each coefficient, they are X1 =5814, Y1=-82, X2 =2758, and Y2 =. 36 is obtained. In this case, the permission width of face of a correction factor was set up with **2 mm/s from the experimental result by the washing nature in a head end process supposing the point that the surface state of a washed object (optic) is different. Thereby, it is the maximum raising speed S1 about both glass and aluminum. And S2 It will ask by the following empirical formula.

S1 =5814/A-82**2S2 =2758 / A-36**2, in addition the surface tension of water are gamma=a-bt-ct 2 at the range of 20-100 degrees C. Approximating by the formula is known (however, it is the degree of t solution temperature (degree C), a:76.24, b:0.1379, and c:3.124x10-4, and based on the Wilhelmy method). Moreover, the thing of the usual water quality is used for above mentioned pure water. For example, the particle numbers of this of the diameter of 0.2 micrometer in 10 or more M omega cm of specific resistance and pure water are 100 or less pieces [ml] /and the 1 or less mg/l of the total amounts of organic carbon. [0016] Next, a result when the washing method of this invention is enforced at the maximum raising

speed based on the above mentioned empirical formula is verified in the following examples.

Example In washing down stream processing as shown by 1 drawing 2, ten optical lenses of the diameter of 30mm, 5mm of thickness cores, and 1mm of edges are applied to each tub for 1 minute, and it is immersed by the frequency of 28kHz, and output 1200W After performing ultrasonic cleaning, by the 60-degree C pure water washing tub as shown in drawing 1, it is immersed for 1 minute, and after that, at the raising speed of 5 mm/s, an optical lens is pulled up and 80-degree C warm air is sprayed on the front face for 3 minutes. The optical lens which washing and dryness ended is viewed by the transmitted light of the light of 150W. About existence, such as silverfish in this front face, and YAKE, it evaluates, and this result is shown in Table 2, and it is MgF2 to the front face of an optical lens. After coating a film with the thickness of about 200nm, within 65-degree C atmosphere The durable test was performed, evaluation by the same viewing as **** was performed after that, and this result was shown in Table 3 for 1000 hours.

[0017] Example By the same method as two examples 1, washing and dryness of ten optical lenses of the diameter of 150mm, 20mm of thickness cores, and 5mm of edges were performed. Similarly the result of evaluation by the same viewing as the above mentioned is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

[0018] Example The diameter of 300mm was performed by the same method as three examples 1, and washing and dryness of ten optical lenses of 10mm of edges were performed at 50mm of thickness cores. Similarly the result of evaluation by the same viewing as the above-mentioned is shown in Tables 2 and 3. [0019] Example By the 80-degree C pure water washing tub, the diameter of 300mm is washed by the same method as four examples 1, ten optical lenses of 10mm of edges are washed at 50mm of thickness cores, it is immersed for 1 minute, and after that, at the raising speed of 10 mm/s, an optical lens is pulled up and 80 degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes. Then, similarly the result of evaluation by the same viewing as the above mentioned is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

[0020] Example By the same method as five examples 1, ten optical lenses of the diameter of 30mm, 5mm of thickness cores, and 1mm of edges are washed, it is immersed for 1 minute, and after that, at the raising speed of 10 mm/s, an optical lens is pulled up and 80 degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes at a 80-degree C pure water washing tub. Then, similarly the result of evaluation by the same viewing as the above mentioned is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

[0021] Example In washing down stream processing as shown by 6 drawing 2, ten optical aluminum which carried out mirror plane processing with a diameter | of 30mm] and a thickness of 5mm is applied to each tub for 1 minute, and it is immersed. by the frequency of 200kHz, and output 600W After performing ultrasonic cleaning, by the 40-degree C pure water washing tub as shown in drawing 1, it is immersed for 1 minute, and after that, at the raising speed of 3 mm/s, optical aluminum is pulled up and 80 degree C warm air prayed on the front face for 3 minutes. After washing and dryness are completed, the result which measured 600nm reflection factor of optical aluminum is as being shown in Table 4. [0022] Example It is immersed for 1 minute by the 50 degree C pure water washing tub as shows ten optical aluminum which carried out mirror plane processing with a diameter [of 30mm], and a thickness of 5mm to drawing 1, and by the same method as seven examples 6, after that, at the raising speed of 4 mm/s, optical aluminum is pulled up and 80 degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes to the front face. After washing and dryness are completed, the result which measured 600nm reflection factor of optical aluminum is as being shown in Table 4.

[0023] Example It is immersed for 1 minute by the 60-degree C pure water washing tub as shows ten optical aluminum which carried out mirror-plane processing with a diameter [of 30mm], and a thickness of 5mm to drawing 1, and by the same method as eight examples 6, after that, at the raising speed of 5 mm/s, optical aluminum is pulled up and 80-degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes to the front face. After washing and dryness are completed, the result which measured 600nm reflection factor of optical aluminum is as being shown in Table 4.

[0024] In order to show the predominance of the washing method of this invention, the example of experiment comparison set up out of the technical range of this invention is shown below.

Example of comparison By the 80-degree C pure water washing tub, the diameter of 300mm is washed by the same method as one example 4, ten optical lenses of 10mm of edges are washed at 50mm of thickness cores, it is immersed for 1 minute, and after that, at the raising speed (these points differ) of 20 mm/s, an optical lens is pulled up and 80-degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes. Then, similarly the result of evaluation by the same viewing as the above-mentioned is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

[0025] Example of comparison By the 60-degree C pure water washing tub, the diameter of 300mm is washed by the same method as two examples 3, ten optical lenses of 10mm of edges are washed at 50mm of thickness cores, it is immersed for 1 minute, and after that, at the raising speed (these points differ) of 10 mm/s, an optical lens is pulled up and 80-degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes. Then, similarly the result of evaluation by the same viewing as the above-mentioned is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

[0026] Example of comparison By the same method as three examples 1, ten optical lenses of the diameter of 30mm, 5mm of thickness cores, and 1mm of edges are washed, it is immersed for 1 minute, and after that, at the raising speed (these points differ) of 10 mm/s, an optical lens is pulled up and 80-degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes at a 60-degree C pure water washing tub. Then, similarly the result of evaluation by the same viewing as the above mentioned is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

[0027] Example of comparison It is immersed for 1 minute by the 50-degree C pure water washing tub as shows ten optical aluminum which carried out mirror-plane processing with a diameter [of 30mm], and a thickness of 5mm to drawing 1, and by the same method as four examples 7, after that, at the raising speed (these points differ) of 7 mm/s, optical aluminum is pulled up and 80-degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes to the front face. After washing and dryness are completed, the result which measured 600nm reflection factor of optical aluminum is as being shown in Table 4.

[0028] Example of comparison It is immersed for 1 minute by the 60-degree C pure water washing tub as shows ten optical aluminum which carried out mirror-plane processing with a diameter [of 30mm], and a thickness of 5mm to drawing 1, and by the same method as five examples 8, after that, at the raising speed (these points differ) of 8 mm/s, optical aluminum is pulled up and 80-degree C warm air is sprayed for 3 minutes to the front face. After washing and dryness are completed, the result which measured 600nm reflection factor of optical aluminum is as being shown in Table 4.

[Table 2]

		5	Ŀ	比較例				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
良品の個数	1 0	1 0	1 0	10	1 0	0	0	2

[0030] [Table 3]

·		5	ŀ	比較例				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
良品の個数	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0	0	0

[0031] [Table 4]

	実施例6	実施例7	実施例8	比較例4	比較例 5
反射率 (%)	9 7	9 6	96	7 6	7 2

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] this invention is under the pure water which warmed the glass optic to necessary temperature, as explained above. In the washing method of the optic which was made to make uniform nothing and dryness of the front face for washing of the front face of the aforementioned glass optic in the condition of the water break when pulling up from the pure water It is the raising speed (mm/s) of a glass optic S1 When carrying out and setting surface tension (dyne/cm) of the pure water in the front face of the glass optic at that time to A, it is the speed expressed with S1 =5814 / A-82**2, and the aforementioned glass optic is raised.

[0033] this invention at least moreover, the optic by which the optical functional side is constituted from aluminum In the washing method of the optic which was made to make uniform dryness of nothing and its optical functional side for washing of the optical functional side of the aforementioned optic in the condition of the water break when being under the pure water warmed to necessary temperature, and pulling up from the pure water It is the raising speed (mm/s) of an optic S2 When carrying out and setting pure water surface tension (dyne/cm) in the optical functional side of the optic at that time to A, it is the speed expressed with S2 =2758 / A-36**2, and the aforementioned optic is raised.

[0034] Therefore, by final dryness, without leaving silverfish and YAKE on the surface of an optic, washing of the optic by pure water can be attained and the effect that the yield of the stable product is securable is acquired.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

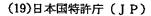
Drawing 1 It is the outline block diagram of the equipment for the example of this invention being shown.

[Drawing 2] It is the outline block diagram showing the preceding paragraph washing process in the washing method of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Water Purifying Apparatus
- 2 Heater
- 3 Auxiliary Tub
- 4 Pump
- 5 Filter
- 6 Elevator
- 7 Pure Water Washing Tub

[Translation done.]



(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平6-230325

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)8月19日

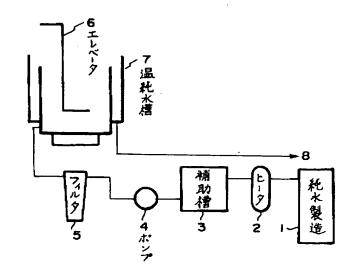
(51)Int.Cl. ⁵ G 0 2 C 13/00 B 0 1 D 12/00 B 0 8 B 3/04 G 0 2 C 11/00	識別記号 Z	庁内整理番号 6953-4D 2119-3B	FI	技術表示箇所
			審査請求	未請求 請求項の数3 FD (全 6 頁)
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(54)【発明の名称】 光学部品の洗浄方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 最終的な乾燥状態で、光学部品の表面にシミやヤケを残すことなく、純水による光学部品の洗浄が達成でき、安定した製品の歩留りを確保できるようにした光学部品の洗浄方法を提供する。

【構成】 ガラス光学部品を、所要温度に加温した純水に浸漬し、その純水から引き上げる時の水切れの具合で前記ガラス光学部品の表面の洗浄をなし、また、その表面の乾燥を均一にするようにした光学部品の洗浄方法において、 ガラス光学部品の引き上げ速度 (mm/s)を S_1 とし、その時のガラス光学部品の表面における純水の表面張力 (dyne/cm)をAとする時、 $S_1=5814/A-82\pm2で表わされる速度で、前記ガラス光学部品の引き上げを行なうことを特徴とする。$





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ガラス光学部品を、所要温度に加温した純水に浸漬し、その純水から引き上げる時の水切れの具合で前記ガラス光学部品の表面の洗浄をなし、また、その表面の乾燥を均一にするようにした光学部品の洗浄方法において、ガラス光学部品の引き上げ速度(mm/s)を S_1 とし、その時のガラス光学部品の表面における純水の表面張力(dyne/cm)をAとする時、 $S_1=5814/A-82\pm2$

で表わされる速度で、前記ガラス光学部品の引き上げを行なうことを特徴とする光学部品の洗浄方法。

【請求項2】 少なくとも、その光学機能面がアルミで構成される光学部品を、所要温度に加温した純水に浸漬し、その純水から引き上げる時の水切れの具合で前記光学部品の光学機能面の洗浄をなし、その光学機能面の乾燥を均一にするようにした光学部品の洗浄方法において、

光学部品の引き上げ速度(mm/s)を S_2 とし、その時の光学部品の光学機能面における純水の表面張力(d y n e /c m)をAとする時、

 $S_2 = 2758/A - 36 \pm 2$

で表わされる速度で、前記光学部品の引き上げを行なうことを特徴とする光学部品の洗浄方法。

【請求項3】 純水の温度を40~100℃の範囲としたことを特徴とする請求項1あるいは2に記載の光学部品の洗浄方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、主として、レンズ、ミラー、プリズムなどの光学部品を洗浄するときに、その光学部品の仕上り状態を、常に均一に保持できるように工夫した光学部品の洗浄方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、光学部品の光学機能面の洗浄には、所要温度に加温したフロン蒸気あるいはアルコール蒸気中に光学部品を浸漬し、加温状態で、このフロン蒸気あるいはアルコール蒸気から前記光学部品を引き上げる時、その光学部品の光学機能面に付着した汚れなどを洗い流している。

【0003】しかし、フロンは、オソンを破壊する物質であり、地球を覆うオソン層に悪影響があるため、環境保護の観点から、今後の使用を禁止する方向が世界的に示されている。また、アルコールを使用する場合には、その引火性が問題となり、このため、消火装置などの安全対策を施す必要から、費用がかかる上、使用上の管理も厳密を要する。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そこで、最近では、所要温度に加温した純水中に光学部品を浸漬し、その引き上げの時、表面の水分を少なくして引き上げることで、

2

乾燥させることが行なわれているが、この引き上げ速度を適正にしないと、その後に、光学機能面などにシミやヤケを残すおそれがある。なお、ここで、[シミ]とは、洗浄工程を終了した後、被洗浄物である光学部品の表面に残る洗浄液残渣による表面の汚れであり、また、「ヤケ」とは、被洗浄物の材質が、例えば、ガラスの場合、水とガラス表面の化学反応により発生するくもりなどを指している。このシミやヤケは、揮発性の低いなどを指している。このシミやヤケは、揮発性の低いなどを指している。このシミやヤケは、水とガラスとで、例えば、水に被洗浄物を浸漬し、その後、引き上げた場合に多く発生し易い。これは、光学部品を純水から引き上げる時、かなりの水が光学部品の表面に付着したまま、上昇され、それが、乾燥過程で、上述の悪影響となるためであると考えられる。

【0005】しかしながら、これ迄は、引き上げに際しての水の付着の状態は、純水の温度や引き上げ速度に依存していると思われていても、これらを経験的に把握しているだけなので、その設定が適確ではなく、不良品の発生が避けられない。

20 [0006]

【発明の目的】本発明は、上記事情に基いてなされたもので、最終的な乾燥状態で、光学部品の表面にシミやヤケを残すことなく、純水による光学部品の洗浄が達成でき、安定した製品の歩留りを確保できるようにした光学部品の洗浄方法を提供しようとするものである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、本発明では、ガラス光学部品を、所要温度に加温した純水に浸漬し、その純水から引き上げる時の水切れの具合で前記ガラス光学部品の表面の洗浄をなし、また、その表面の乾燥を均一にするようにした光学部品の洗浄方法において、ガラス光学部品の引き上げ速度(mm/s)をS₁とし、その時のガラス光学部品の表面における純水の表面張力(dyne/cm)をAとする時、

 $S_1 = 5814/A - 82 \pm 2$

で表わされる速度で、前記ガラス光学部品の引き上げを 行なうのである。

【0008】また、本発明では、少なくとも、その光学機能面がアルミで構成される光学部品を、所要温度に加温した純水に浸漬し、その純水から引き上げる時の水切れの具合で前記光学部品の光学機能面の洗浄をなし、その光学機能面の乾燥を均一にするようにした光学部品の洗浄方法において、光学部品の引き上げ速度(mm/s)をS2とし、その時の光学部品の表面における純水の表面張力(dyne/cm)をAとする時、

 $S_2 = 2758/A - 36 \pm 2$

で表わされる速度で、前記光学部品の引き上げを行なう のである。

[0009]

【実施例】以下、本発明の洗浄方法の実施例を、図1お

よび図2を参照して、具体的に詳述する。なお、図にお いて、符号1は、純水製造装置であり、この純水製造装 置1で製造された純水は、ヒーター2を経由するとき、 所望温度に加温され、補助槽3に一時的に蓄えられる。 そして、ポンプ4によって、フィルター5を介して純水 洗浄槽7に供給される。この純水洗浄槽7には、エレベ ータ6によって、光学部品が浸漬され、また、所定の引 き上げ速度で、引き上げられ、以後の乾燥工程にもたら される。また、純水洗浄槽7は、オーバーフローの作用 で、余剰の純水(これには、洗浄作用により、洗い流さ れた塵埃などの汚れが浮遊しているが)をドレン8へと 導出する構成になっている。なお、この実施例では、エ レベータ6によって純水洗浄槽7に搬送される光学部品 は、予め、洗浄剤槽9、純水槽10、洗浄剤槽11、純 水槽12および13を順次、経由して、その表面の化学 的な洗浄を終了している。

【0010】このような構成では、被洗浄物である光学部品を、所要時間だけ、純水洗浄槽7に浸漬し、純水からの熱伝導で、その光学部品が所要温度まで加温された段階で、以下に述べる引き上げ速度で、前記光学部品を引き上げる時、純水の表面張力と、上記引き上げ速度との関係から、光学部品の表面が水に均一に濡れた状態で、しかも、最低の付着水量で、光学部品の引き上げが達成される。

【0011】本発明者によるこれまでの実験からは、次のような結論が導かれている。すなわち、純水を用いて、光学部品の洗浄を行なう場合、引き上げ時の被洗浄物(光学部品)表面に対する水分の付着状態は、その後の乾燥工程に大きく影響することが解っており、できるだけ均一で、少ない付着状態を得ることが、シミ、ヤケの発生を回避する上で重要である。これには、光学部品の引き上げ速度および純水の表面張力が、支配的要因と *

* して挙げられる。

【0013】そこで、本発明者は、引き上げ速度が表面 張力に反比例すると仮定し、引き上げ速度Sについて、 次の実験式を立てた。

S = X / A + Y

なお、上式で、Aは純水の表面張力であり、X、Yは上式を満足する係数および補正係数である。ここで、純水の表面張力は、その純水の温度に対応して変化するので、先ず、対象の光学部品の最適引き上げ速度(引き上げに際して、できるだけ薄く、かつ、均一な水膜を光学部品の表面に確保するに足る最大引き上げ速度)と、洗浄用の純水の温度との関係を実験によって求め、これから、実験式の各係数を確定する必要がある。

【0014】実験の結果、シミ、ヤケの発生しない条件での最大引き上げ速度は、次の表のとおりである。なお、光学部品としては、その表面がガラス(対象として、レンズ、プリズムなどを想定)の場合と、アルミ(対象として、ポリゴンミラーなどを想定)の場合とに分けて、各最大引き上げ速度を求めている。

[0015]

【表1】

温度 (℃)	40	50	60	70	80	90
表面張力(dyne/cm)	70. 2	68. 6	66.8	65. 1	63. 2	61. 3
最大速度(ガラス ㎜/s)			5	7.5	10	13
最大速度(アルミ mm/s)	3	4	5	_	_	

の許容幅を $\pm 2 \, \text{mm/s}$ と設定した。これにより、 \mathcal{I} ラス、 \mathcal{I} アルミの何れについても、最大引き上げ速度 S_1 および S_2 が下記の実験式で求められることになる。

 $S_1 = 5814/A - 82 \pm 2$

 $S_2 = 2758/A - 36 \pm 2$

なお、水の表面張力は、 $20\sim100$ ℃の範囲で $_{\gamma}=a$ -b t-c t^2 の式で近似されることが知られている(ただし、t: 液温度($^{\circ}$)、a: 76. 24、b:

50 0.1379、c:3.124×10-4で、Wilhelmy法



による)。また、上述の純水には、通常の水質のものが用いられる。例えば、これは、比抵抗 $10M\Omega \cdot cm$ 以上、純水中の 0.2μ m径の粒子数は100個/m1以下、そして、総有機炭素量1mg/1以下である。

【0016】次に、本発明の洗浄方法が、上記実験式に基く最大引き上げ速度で実施された場合の成果を、以下の実施例で検証する。

実施例 1

【0017】実施例 2

実施例1と同様の方法で、直径150mm、厚さ中心部20mm、端部5mmの光学レンズ10個の洗浄・乾燥を行なった。前述と同様な目視による評価の結果は、同じく表2および3に示す。

【0018】実施例 3

実施例1と同様の方法で、直径300mm、厚さ中心部50mmで、端部10mmの光学レンズ10個の洗浄・乾燥を行なった。前述と同様な目視による評価の結果は、同じく表2および3に示す。

【0019】実施例 4

実施例1と同様の方法で、直径300mm、厚さ中心部50mmで、端部10mmの光学レンズ10個を洗浄し、80℃の純水洗浄槽で、1分間浸漬し、その後、10mm/sの引き上げ速度で、光学レンズを引き上げ、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。その後、前述と同様な目視による評価の結果は、同じく表2および3に示す。

【0020】実施例 5

実施例1と同様の方法で、直径30mm、厚さ中心部5mm、端部1mmの光学レンズ10個を洗浄し、80℃の純水洗浄槽で、1分間浸漬し、その後、10mm/sの引き上げ速度で、光学レンズを引き上げ、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。その後、前述と同様な目視による評価の結果は、同じく表2および3に示す。

【0021】実施例 6

図2で示すような洗浄処理工程において、直径30mm、厚さ5mmの鏡面加工をした光学アルミ10個を、

6

各槽に1分当て浸漬し、周波数200kHz、出力600Wで、超音波洗浄を行なった後、図1に示すような40℃の純水洗浄槽で、1分間浸漬し、その後、3mm/sの引き上げ速度で、光学アルミを引き上げ、その表面に、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。洗浄・乾燥が終了した後、光学アルミの600nm反射率を測定した結果は、表4に示す通りである。

【0022】実施例 7

実施例6と同様な方法で、直径30mm、厚さ5mmの 鏡面加工をした光学アルミ10個を、図1に示すような 50℃の純水洗浄槽で1分間浸漬し、その後、4mm/ sの引き上げ速度で、光学アルミを引き上げ、その表面 に対して、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。洗浄・ 乾燥が終了した後、光学アルミの600nm反射率を測 定した結果は、表4に示す通りである。

【0023】実施例 8

実施例6と同様な方法で、直径30mm、厚さ5mmの 鏡面加工をした光学アルミ10個を、図1に示すような 60℃の純水洗浄槽で1分間浸漬し、その後、5mm/ sの引き上げ速度で、光学アルミを引き上げ、その表面 に対して、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。洗浄・ 乾燥が終了した後、光学アルミの600nm反射率を測 定した結果は、表4に示す通りである。

【0024】本発明の洗浄方法の優位性を示すために、 本発明の技術範囲外に設定した実験比較例を、以下に示 す。

·比較例 1

実施例4と同様な方法で、直径300mm、厚さ中心部50mmで、端部10mmの光学レンズ10個を洗浄し、80℃の純水洗浄槽で、1分間浸漬し、その後、20mm/sの引き上げ速度(この点が異なる)で、光学レンズを引き上げて、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。その後、前述と同様な目視による評価の結果は、同じく表2および3に示す。

【0025】比較例 2

実施例3と同様な方法で、直径300mm、厚さ中心部50mmで、端部10mmの光学レンズ10個を洗浄し、60℃の純水洗浄槽で、1分間浸漬し、その後、10mm/sの引き上げ速度(この点が異なる)で、光学レンズを引き上げて、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。その後、前述と同様な目視による評価の結果は、同じく表2および3に示す。

【0026】比較例 3

実施例1と同様な方法で、直径30mm、厚さ中心部5mm、端部1mmの光学レンズ10個を洗浄し、60℃の純水洗浄槽で、1分間浸漬し、その後、10mm/sの引き上げ速度(この点が異なる)で、光学レンズを引き上げて、3分間、80℃の温風を吹き付ける。その後、前述と同様な目視による評価の結果は同じく表2お50よび3に示す。

(5)

【0027】比較例 4

実施例7と同様な方法で、直径30mm、厚さ5mmの 競面加工をした光学アルミ10個を、図1に示すような 50℃の純水洗浄槽で1分間浸漬し、その後、7mm/ sの引き上げ速度(この点が異なる)で、光学アルミを 引き上げ、その表面に対して、3分間、80℃の温風を 吹き付ける。洗浄・乾燥が終了した後、光学アルミの6 00nm反射率を測定した結果は、表4に示す通りである。

【0028】比較例 5

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*実施例8と同様な方法で、直径30mm、厚さ5mmの 鏡面加工をした光学アルミ10個を、図1に示すような 60℃の純水洗浄槽で1分間浸漬し、その後、8mm/ sの引き上げ速度(この点が異なる)で、光学アルミを 引き上げ、その表面に対して、3分間、80℃の温風を 吹き付ける。洗浄・乾燥が終了した後、光学アルミの6 00nm反射率を測定した結果は、表4に示す通りである。

[0029]

*10 【表2】

		9	比較例					
	. 1	2	3	4	. 5	1	2	3
良品の個数	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0	0	2

[0030]

※ ※【表3】

	実施例						比較例		
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	
良品の個数	1 0	1 0	10	10	10	0	0	0	

[0031]

★ ★【表4】

	実施例 6	実施例7	実施例8	比較例4	比較例 5
反射率(%)	9 7	9 6	9 6	7 6	7 2

[0032]

【発明の効果】本発明は、以上説明したように、ガラス光学部品を、所要温度に加温した純水に浸漬し、その純水から引き上げる時の水切れの具合で前記ガラス光学部品の表面の洗浄をなし、また、その表面の乾燥を均一にするようにした光学部品の洗浄方法において、ガラス光学部品の引き上げ速度 (mm/s) を S_1 とし、その時のガラス光学部品の表面における純水の表面張力(dy ne/cm)をAとする時、 $S_1=5814/A-82 ±2で表わされる速度で、前記ガラス光学部品の引き上げを行なうのである。$

【0033】また、本発明は、少なくとも、その光学機能面がアルミで構成される光学部品を、所要温度に加温した純水に浸漬し、その純水から引き上げる時の水切れの具合で前記光学部品の光学機能面の洗浄をなし、その光学機能面の乾燥を均一にするようにした光学部品の洗浄方法において、光学部品の引き上げ速度(mm/s)をS2とし、その時の光学部品の光学機能面における純水表面張力(dyne/cm)をAとする時、S2=2

 $758/A-36\pm2$ で表わされる速度で、前記光学部品の引き上げを行なうのである。

【0034】従って、最終的な乾燥状態で、光学部品の表面にシミやヤケを残すことなく、純水による光学部品の洗浄が達成でき、安定した製品の歩留りを確保できるという効果が得られる。

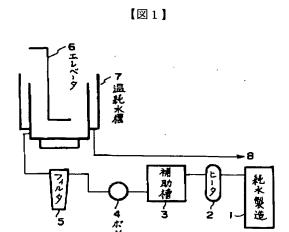
【図面の簡単な説明】

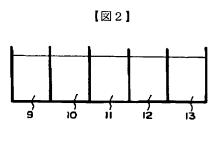
【図1】本発明の実施例を示すための装置の概略構成図 である。

【図2】本発明の洗浄方法での前段洗浄工程を示す概略 構成図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 純水製造装置
- 2 ヒーター
- 3 補助槽
- 4 ポンプ
- 5 フィルター
- 6 エレベータ
- 7 純水洗浄槽





フロントページの続き

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